Kenneth K. Prior

Field Notes

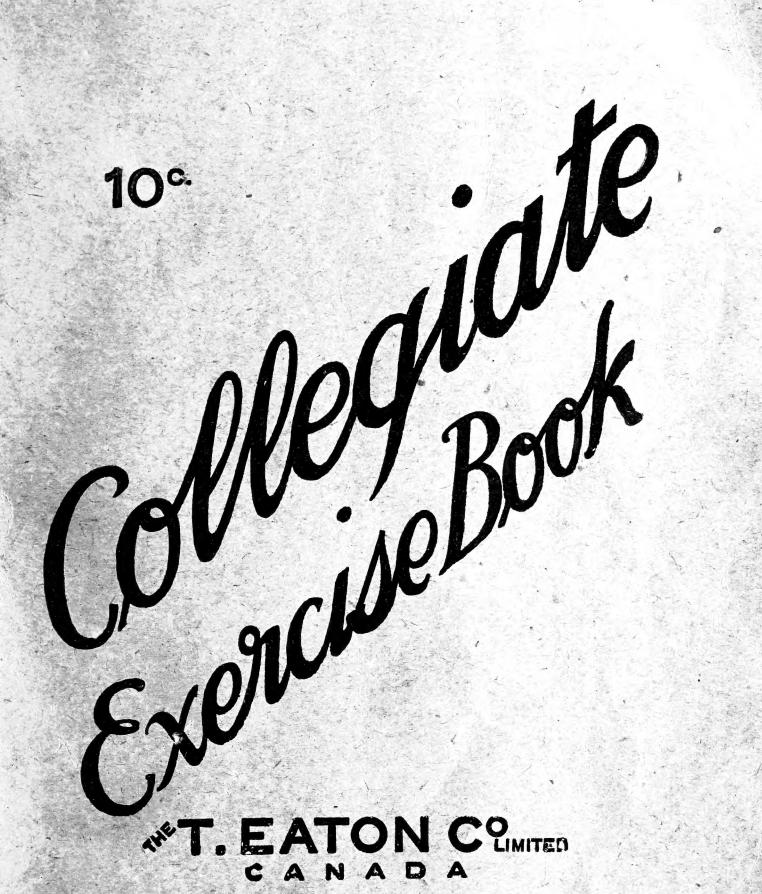
Mammals collected in Angola, Africa, 1936-1937

presented to the

Museum of Vertebrate Zoology

Accession 5356

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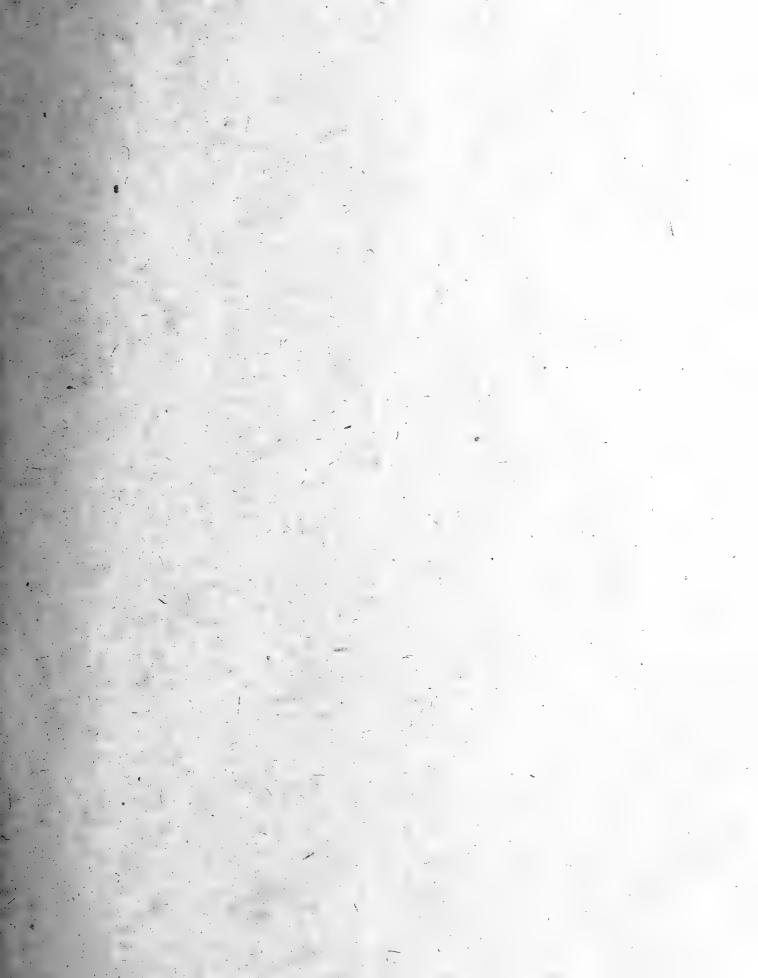
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A more or less free translation of notes made by my

Ouimbundu helpers on specimens brought by me to the

U. of C. Museum, at Berkeley.

asher .

1. Ohui -- the ohui lives in burrows in the ground which it digs itself.

There will be many "paths" or burrows. When rains are heavy the ohui
goes to a central chamber or to burrows on lower levels.

It eats sweet potatoes, cassava root, "olonamba" (a plant resembling Jerusalem Artichokes), "epumbisa muku" (a root called "rat's disappointment"), and other roots.

It gives birth to 1 or 2 young in January and February.

Its nest is built with chewed roots mixed with grass.

Some are dark-black in color and some reddish.

To catch them:

- (1) Scrape the dirt carefully from above the burrow and when the burrow is almost reached insert a piece of grass stem perpendicularly, leaving the lower end free in the burrow. When the chui passes the grass he moves it and his position in the burrow is then known and he can be dug out quickly.
- (2) He can be caught when he periodically moves from one place to another above ground.
- (3) By filling the run ways with water and forcing him to come to the highest spot.

They are good to eat and their fat makes good medicine for sores. They see a little. They go in pairs δ and \circ .

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2. Epengue -- the epengue is found in people's houses, in the grass or in holes in the ground.

He eats everything man eats, and chews people's toes, ears and fingers while they sleep.

They build their nests in people's houses using grass and scraps of cloth. They give birth to 5-10 young at any time.

They can be caught in traps. They climb anywhere.

Albinos occur and these may give birth to normal colored again.

3. Omhandu -- these are found by the rivers, in the "river gardens", in people's houses and in the fields. They eat anything man eats and grass and field crops.

They can be caught in traps. They may fight the "epengue" or go in with them.

4. Ohuakua (or Ongela)-this one is found in the woods, on the plains and by rivers. These do not make nests in the ground but in thick grass.

To get away from the grass fires they go in any burrow and hole they find.

They give birth to 2-4 young in April - May.

ongemba -- these stay by the rivers. They eat grass and they feed in the daytime. Some make their nests in the open and some in burrows.

They give birth to 5-6 in April and May.

6. Ohulu (Epake) -- these stay chiefly in the plains or in abandoned fields, but some may be found by the rivers.

They eat grass, corn, potatoes and other such things.

They give birth to about 5 young in April.

They can be dug out of their holes where they nest.

7. Ochifele -- these are river rats. Their burrows leave the bank of the river and run up-hill. When you dig for them they run into the water.

To catch them plug up the hole on the river bank and dig from above and pour water in the plugged hole from above, or catch them in the water.

They give birth to 2 young in April - May.

8. Ochisesele -- these stay in old bee hives if there are not too many bees there or in holes in trees. They eat bark and leaves. Their nests are made of leaves and grass.

They give birth to 2 young.

Parmer) 1.

9. Osinge (Kalela) -- these stay in the abandoned fields. They have a burrow and a single mound.

They eat grass and roots. Their nests are of grass and leaves.

They give birth to a single young.

They can be caught, when the mounds are visible after the grass fires, by digging in the mounds.

10. Onono -- these live in holes in trees and also in the bee hives in the trees. They eat bark, leaves and grasshoppers.

They give birth to 2 young. Their nests are lined with leaves and grass.

11. Okanili -- these stay in holes or lairs. They eat grasshoppers, birds, partridge and chickens.

They give birth to 2 young. They can be caught while hunting or in traps.

Their method of catching their prey is to catch the near of the prey from behind, it pricks them then and then finally bites to kill.

•

12. Ekolongonjo -- the rat of the ant-hills. They eat pods and grass.

They give birth to 2 young. They can be caught by trapping them and by digging them out.

13. Okandoti (Kandondo) -- a very small animal found in the woods and in houses. It eats corn, sweet potatoes and other similar things. It is very easy to catch and even children catch them with ease.

They give birth to 3-4 young.

14. Okanjembolaka -- another small animal found in abandoned fields and by the rivers. It eats grass, corn and wheat plants and other such things.

It lives in a burrow, the opening of which it keeps closed with rubbish. It can be dug out but it is exceedingly shrewd and hard to catch.

It gives birth to 6 young.

15. Eyunju -- found in burrows by the rivers. It eats grass, corn kernels, and such things and can be caught by digging.

It gives birth to 2-3 young, about April.

16. Songanga (Sakunganga, Sakutopi) -- this little fellow lives in a burrow, but not of his own digging. He finds an abandoned burrow and appropriates it. He makes a series of very small cleared paths through the bush. He is very fast and he jumps not runs. He builds no nest as he cannot carry grass because of his long nose, he (or she) gives birth to 2 young in the bare dirt, about April.

This animal dosen't eat like other rats but lives on flies, insects, and grasshoppers.

This fellow has no teats but suckles its young through its tail. (Something new for science).

It can be caught by putting a trap like this where he runs.



in the path

17. Okahandambela (Kalukandambela) -- this chap lives in small caves, lairs or in rat burrows. He is exceedingly brave. When it thunders he too thunders (roars). He eats rats and worms, etc. He can be caught in traps and by digging.

They give birth to 2 young.

18. Ekele -- these like in holes, caves etc. and can be caught in traps or by dogs at the hunting time.

They eat grasshoppers, and rotting things.

They give birth to 2 young.

19. Ohuiyu — these live in bush and plains. (There is a saying that a tax evader is an ohuiyu. The idea being that when the officer comes for the tax the man is somewhere else, just as the ohuiyu may live by the river but when the river rises the ohuiyu is already on higher ground.

They live in burrows which they dig themselves. They eat corn, sweet potatoes, cassava and such things.

They are difficult to catch but can be caught in traps and pit-falls and can also be driven out of their burrows by the burning of certain roots at the entrance.

They give birth to 2 young. Their gait is different to other animals, they jump - 1 - 1 - 1 - so.

20. Elima -- this animal has wings like a bird and flies but it looks like a dog or rat.

It eats nuts and fruits (the latter I know much to my sorrow. They are very destructive).

They spend their days sleeping in trees.

They are seen mostly in the wet season, in the dry season they don't show up much.

× 3

21. Olivarn -- this animal stays in the water and lives on fish but also eats cow peas, squash etc., if it can find them in the nearby river gardens.

It gives birth to 1-2 young.

Mr. Itures lunger course

They can be caught most easily when the rivers overflow and the animals stray abroad in the flood waters. They are fierce and bite badly.

22. Onete -- these resemble greatly the "ohui" in habits, feeding etc. They give birth to 2-3.

When digging them, up to 10 may be found in one system of burrows.

23. Epeke (Okalela) -- this resembles greatly the "ohulu" (cf. #6 Epeke is given there as an alternative name).

These differ from the "ohulu" in that they are smaller. They have mounds just the same and exits apart from the mounds.

They give birth to 2-3 young.

They are very cunning and it takes 2 people to dig them out, one to dig and one to watch for them.

P.S. I do not vouch for the accuracy of this data but give the boys' views for what they are worth. KHP.

Others known to exist in Angola.

- 1. Onjonjo -- brown mountain rat which chases all others out.
- 2. Osini -- Cave rat.
- 3. Umbili -- a brown river rat like a large mole.
- 4. Kalene -- light gray rat of river. About size of house rat.
- 5. Chinyeña -- probably a shrew.

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1. OHUI.

I. Ohui yilale kocitunu, muele ocifela o kapa olonjila posi via lua, eci alale cenda ondongogi nda ku li ombela otilila kocitunu vokati, kuendavo onjila ya pita kosi.

Okulia kuahe usambe, utombo, olonamba, epumbisa-muku lolombombo

vikuavo etc.

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2. EPENGUE.

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3. OMBANDU.

Ombandu yi kala kala volul pamue vong. Lovovepie yi kala kituta. Ocenju cahe owangu lamela okulia , ndeci epengue o nievo owangu lokulia kuovovapia. Oku cita omala epandu pamue epanduvali oku yi kuata vociliva.

4. OHUAKUA.

Ohuakua omuku yovisenge ocanju cahe ka kapi kututa o kapa vesuku, ututa wahe, woku tilila ondalu pamue kututa waheko. Okulia kuahe owangu olonjanja via lua okuti yi lia lutanya. Oku cita kuahe o cita omala vavali perme ve tatu ocita vosni ya Abril la Maio.

5. ONGENBA.

Ongemba yi kala kala volui, okulia kuayo owangu, yi lia lia utanya ovianju viahe vikuavo voluva vikuavo kocitunu. Oku cita kuahe kosai ya Abril la Maio, ocita va lua va 5 pamue 6.

6. OHULU.

Ohulu yi kala kala venyala pamue vovipembe mana valimale osimbu vimue nda yapanga yi ilukila volui. Okulia kuayo yi lia liam ocikeso lepungu kuenda ekapa lovina vikuavo. Oku cita kuoyo yi cita omala vatalo otembo ya vakuavo haiyo kosai ya Abril. Yi lale ku utunu povianju kumue lomala vahe. Oku yi kuata kuaco oku fela kocitunu. kuna okasi.

7. OCIFELE.

Ocifele omuku yolui yi kala vociyombo volui. Ututa wahe utunda volui ulamana vongongo. Okuti nda oku fela utunu wahe o tilila vovava. Ocanju cahe cikasi okuti pocanju hapo pa fetikila utunu ocanju ci kala puvelo wocitunu. Oku yi kuata oku sitika ocitunu uk ci kasi volui pamue oku uvika ovava, okuti eci ovava a inila kutunu wahe o tilako . Omunu okuata. Ocita vosai ya Abri ndeci olomuku vikuavo. Omala vavali.

C) le



8. OCISESELE.

Ocisesele ci kala kola volonde pamue katutu vioviti. Okulio kuahe ohukua lamela. Ocanju cahe amela lowangu. Oku cita omala vavali. Oku kuatiwa kuahe vitutu, lovolonda via kuka.

9. OSINGH.

Osinge yi kala kala vovipembe yi supa esupo limosi. Ocitunu cahe cenda ondongondongo. Okulia kwahe owangu lolombombo viowangu. Ocanju cahe owangu lamela. Oku cita omola amosi. Oku yi kwata te eci ovisenge vi pia oku fela asupo aco kutunu o kala lika wahe.

10. ONONO.

Onono yilale kovitutu yi kala kalavo volonde. Okulia kuahe apange lamela kuenda ohukua. Oku cita omala v vali. Ocanju cahe amala lohukua. Oku yi kuata kitutu huenda volonde,

11. OKAVILI.

Okavili kalale kovinjanja kalungi. O limlia otuapange lotunjila kuenda olonguali lolosanji. Oka kuuta kushe o temulula ketako noke (o lumana) Oco okupikako noke o lumana lovayo, lolongengu le o lia. Oku cita kushe omala va 2. Oku u kuata. Otembo yoku yeva pamue o fa vociliva pamue kocitunu.

12. EKOLONGONJO.

Omuku yo vovimu omo ya kapa elalelo liade. Jkulio kuaha ingangu lowangu, oku cita omala va 2. Oku li kuata vociliva pamue oku fela kocitunu.

13. OKAMDONI.

Okandoti okamuku katito ka kala kala visenge pamue volonjo kotuvitunu. Okulia kuahe opungu lusambe kuenda ovilla vikuavo. Oku cita kuahe o cita omala va kuala pamue vatatu. O citila povianju kokotunu kahe. Oku yi kuata ya leluka ca lua ndano omala va kuata no.

14. OKANJOMBOLOKA.

Okanjomboloka ka sangiwa vipembe lovolondui. Oku cita o cita omala epandu. Murkum O citila kutunu wahe, puni utunu wahe o sitika ko atetele. Oku kuata oku fela, puni oku fela konufuilo. Okamuku aka ka lunguka ca lua. Okulia kushe epungu lowangu kuenda ovilia vikuavo.

15. EYUNJU.

Omuku ye velui. Coanju eche o kapa hecitumu. Okulia kuahe owangu olia kuenda ovilia vikuavo. Oku cita kuahe o cita omala va 2. Expanue va tatu. Oku kuata kuahe oku fela. Otembo yoku cita o cita vosai ya Abril ndeci olonuku vikuavo.

16. SONGANGA.

Omuku yo vovisenge. Olale kutunu oko a kapa evianju viahe. Oku nyama kuahe o nyama utanya hayo otembo yahe yoku lia. Okulia kuahe o lia apange, owangu, lolonyi, ka lia lia no ndolomuku vikuavo Oku cita, o cita omala vavali, puai omuku yaco ka yi kuete avele, oku nyamisa otumala tuayo o nyamisala kucila oko ku tunda osenjeb Oku yi kuata ci tava vociliva pamue volusinda o lu kapa vu ulinda vonjila yomuku.

17. OKAHANDAMBELA.

Okacinyama aka, ka kala kala kalungi pamue kitunu violomuku.

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Okulia kuahe olia olomuku lolongengu. Okasinyama aka, ka kuta lua utoi, nda ombela yak keluha, hakovo kakeluhavo. Nda t kuiluka tu li kuama lumana vovicila tulimba usokosoko. Oku c. kuahe omala vavali. Oku u kuata, oku fela kelungi kuna tu kal kala, pamue vociliva pamue vulivi.

18. EKELE.

Okacinyama aka ko vovisenge, ka kala kala kalungi. Puai alungi aco va muele va fela. Oku lia kuahe o lia amumua, apange, kuenc viowi via vola. Oku cita, o cita omala vavali. Oku kuatacici yo ngola ulivi, pamue upeto pamue oku fela pamue ombua yikuatavo, potembo yoku yeva.

19. OHUIYU.

Ohuiyu yi kala kala visenge yi kala kalungi, alungi aco muele o fela. Okulia kuahe epungu vovapia. oJosia, usambe, utorbo. Oku yi kuata yi tile, te upeto, ulivi pamue oku fela ocitunu okapamo ovipese (pamue oku fela) okuti eci a kupukilamo cu toma kuenje o fa eci wiya omele u sanga wa fa, Oku cita kuahe, oz cita lika omala va vali. Oku lala kuayo yi lale povianju kumue lomala vahe. Oku enda kuahe wa li tepa lovinyama vikuavo. O teha teha, oku teha teha kuaco, o tehela neli o tehela neli, por norte, por sul, leste, e oeste.

20. ELIMA.

Deinymean eci ci palala ndonjila ci kuete avava ndonjila, puai banjilako ka sietahala ndombua, pamue komuku. Okulia e lia kuteke e lia elombula, elosoa, akulakula, akuyu, elohenge, kuenda apako evindele. Oku lala kuahe e lale vovisitu le vasisi muli eviti viz lua. Oku pekela kuave vilu liuti, evelu eve akua kuatelela utue u nyonama, vimeleha etembe yendombe, kekuenye ka vi meleha ca lua ndane ketembe yendombe eku nuala nuala te eci ekumbi li li inila oce ve fetika eku sandiliya ekulia, utanya wesi e pekela etule. Elima ha li kuete ecanju calie te eku pekelane ndeme tua lembolela ale kenyima. Oku cita ku elima li cita emala 2 emala vace ka va kala pecanju va kakatela kavele, ndane e palala ka va loka.

21. OLIVAVU.

Ocinyama eci ci kala kala volondui vokati kovava ci lale vocingunguma. Okulia kuahe olosi lolohale kuenda olomutu volonaka. Oku cita kuahe omola l pamue 2. Oku ci kuata te blui lueyuka ha ci tilila votundui tutito pamue vekanja pamue vupeto. Puai ocinyama nyama caco ca tema ci lumana.

22. ONETH.

Onete ocitua cayo cimosi lomuku yohui. Etimba liahe litito, okui lia kuahe ndomuku yohui. Oku cita kuahe ndeci ohui okuti omala 2 pamue va 3 o lalevo kocitunu. Oku u kuata nda cina tu kuata omuku yohui, oku petula upeto posi pamue oku pela kutunu eci pakamba naito oku tuiya o tomehako okawangu eci yi pita cinene nda wa moh okawangu ka lisenga yapa o tuiya nda ombela ya lua otilila kocitu nu, noke okotola olonjila viahe viosi yapa otuiyamo oco u sanga. Pamue va kalako ekui.

23. EPEKE.

Epeke omuku eyi ya setahala ohulu ca li tepa okuti ohulu yi tito oku yi sangawa vovipembe. loz vanyala. Yi supa esupo utunu waco u kasi ndomo kesupo kua citika o kuete vali utunu ukuavo konele yikuavo oko a tundaila nda o ka lia owangu. Yi cita omala va 2

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pamue va 3. Ocanju cahe o kapa pokati lakati kutunu o ci tunga lamela kuenda owangu. Oku yi kuata oku fela kutunu wahe. Omuku yaco ya lunguka ca lua yi kua ku kapa ituta vimue vioku tilila ka vi moleha ciwa kilu osia ca soka 2 cm. oku fela te omanu va 2 ukuavo o lavulula ukuavo o fela.

